

NO RELINQUISHMENT OF PHILIPPINES

Admiral Dewey Discusses the Matter With a Star Reporter.

SOME QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

Congress Would Not Consent to Such Action.

THEIR MILITARY AND NAVAL VALUE TOLD

Orient the Field of Commercial Operations.

AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER SHRINK FROM THE RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED BY THE UNITED STATES—PAID NO MONEY FOR THE ISLANDS.

The propaganda for the relinquishment of the Philippines is likely, it is said, to meet with the disapprobation of officials of the administration and members of the dominant party in Congress. Thus far the opinions in favor of the scuttling policy have been expressed for the most part by democrats and a few republicans out of touch with the policy of the government.

That policy, as expressed in legislation since the events of 1898 and the war with Spain, shows:

That the United States, expanding the Monroe doctrine relating to the continent of the western hemisphere, insists that this government must exercise a controlling influence over Cuba and the islands of the West Indies, extending even to Santo Domingo, to the exclusion of other powers of the world.

That the United States contends that it has interests in the Pacific and the far east second to those of no other power and must protect them. Therefore, the retention of the Philippines is as much a feature of the world-power policy of this government as sovereignty over Cuba or the principle of hands-off in South America.

Some Questions to Be Answered.

If the proposition to give up the Philippines should come to an issue the first question asked by Congress would be, To whom shall they be sold? To Germany? Why? Because this government does not possess the ability to administer them, and Germany does possess it. The answer to that question is likely to be short and sharp.

Then, shall they be sold to Japan, and if so, why? To enable Japan to complete a cordon from her northernmost island,

down through Formosa and the archipelago, to the southern point of Mindanao, shutting off the trade of the eastern coast of Asia? Hardly.

Or shall they be put up to the highest bidder, with a confession that the United States is too feeble to carry the burden of their administration, and that this country does not care to engage in competition for the commerce of the orient?

Or is the unspeakably craven proposition to be put forward that we'd better sell them before somebody takes them away? Bold would be the man who would venture that suggestion to a republican Congress. He would be hooted off the floor.

One of the men best calculated to speak on the problem of the Philippines is Admiral Dewey. It was his enterprise which resulted in the taking of the islands by an American force and the establishment of an American base of operations in those waters. Admiral Dewey discussed the question with a Star man today.

Admiral Dewey's Views.

"Abandon the Philippines" said the admiral, "I don't believe our country will ever do that. Certainly it should not, because it has altogether too much at stake. It is only our control over the Philippines that makes it possible for us to insist upon the open door in the east, toward which our diplomacy has been directed for a number of years. We want our share of the enormous commerce of the east and we can't keep the door open for it, unless we hold the islands."

"Why did Spain for two hundred years dominate the commerce of the orient? Just because she had the bay and harbor of Manila as a great commercial and naval base. That base can be just as useful to us commercially as it was to Spain. For the past ten years every strong European na-



tion has been trying to get a foothold for commercial and naval purposes in eastern waters—Germany, England, France and Russia. Through the fortunes of war the United States obtained, rightfully and without chicanery, the best and most strategic position possible, giving us superior naval and commercial advantages over the other nations. What sort of common sense would it be for us to give up such a position?

"Look here," said the admiral, turning to a large globe of the world which stands in his office, "suppose we should dispose of the Philippines and Japan should acquire them. See how the islands stretch along the coast. Here are the Japanese islands, here is Formosa which Japan owns, and then come the Philippines. If Japan had them, she would command every gateway to the orient and the United States would be completely shut out.

Field of Commercial Operations.

"Every one concedes that the orient is the future great field for the principal commercial nations of the world. We ought to be the leaders, but we must at least have a share in the enterprise, and in order to do so we must maintain the position we have occupied through force of circumstances in that region. I am talking now of the purely commercial phase of the question, and I think it is plain that we must have a commercial base of operation such as Manila furnishes. And then, in order to protect our commerce, we must have a naval base, and at Subig bay such a base is now being developed. Congress has recognized our needs in the Philippines and has appropriated liberally for fortifying the islands. Modern guns are being mounted, a large dry dock has been located in Subig bay, troops are stationed in the island of Luzon, and in every way Congress has shown its desire to protect the islands from foreign aggression and also to establish a base for possible military operations."

"It has been frequently said that the United States has assumed responsibilities in the Philippines which it cannot pass

NOTICE.

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There has been no change of any kind in the price of the paper to newsboys, and readers should pay no more than the printed price.

berstein in the previous proposal on the same subject.

In the course of the discussion regarding the establishment of an international prize court Senor Esteve (Mexico) announced that the Mexican delegation would now vote in favor of the proposition, as the modification permitting a country interested in a case to have its own judge on the tribunal largely did away with the objectionable features of the earlier proposal, which, he said, contravened the principle of the equality of nations.

Senor Esteve added that while Mexico would support the proposition to establish a prize court she did not withdraw her opinion, repeatedly expressed, against the project to establish an international court of permanent arbitration if based on a principle contrary to the equality of the states.

TO HELP WINTER TRAFFIC.

An After-Season Flurry Over Ocean Steamship Rates.

NEW YORK, September 21.—With an announcement made by the North German Lloyd today of practically a horizontal cut of \$25 on both east and west bound business, an ocean steamship rate war has developed that may involve not only first and second and third class departments. The North German Lloyd's cut on westbound business will go into effect November 1, when the heavy summer travel has ceased. On the fast express steamers to Bremen the Lloyd has cut the minimum first-class rate from \$85 to \$70, and on the twin-screw service to Bremen the rate has been reduced from \$70 to \$50.

The conflict over rates, according to Gustav H. Schwab, manager of the North German Lloyd in America, was brought about by the advent of the Lusitania of the Cunard line. Mr. Schwab said:

"Ever since the steamship business began the rates of passage have been fixed according to the speed and size of the steamers, the fastest taking the highest rate and giving the so-called differential to slower steamers. Now, however, the Cunard line has introduced a new policy, and has fixed its rates below the minimum of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines, thus destroying the tariff under ending as to passage rates among steamship lines."

HOSTILE OVER FRANCHISE.

Angry Indiana Citizens Prevent the Passage of an Ordinance.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
CHICAGO, Ill., September 21.—An angry throng of citizens invaded the council chamber in the city hall at Whiting, Ind., last night, preventing the passage of the ordinance granting a fifty-year franchise to the Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago Railway Company, threatened to tar and feather all aldermen who voted for the unpopular measure, and drove the aldermen from the hall.

Alderman Paul Schultz was roughly handled. He was beaten and his clothing was torn almost from his body. Chief of Police Lawler and a number of policemen had difficulty in rescuing him.

For several days Whiting has been placarded with bills calling a mass meeting of citizens to protest against the franchise. Fully 500 men answered the call. Headed by H. B. Davidson, a wealthy real estate man, they marched with banners and a brass band to the city hall. The council had assembled and was preparing to bring up the franchise for passage. All but one of the aldermen were known to be in favor of the measure.

Alderman Long and Alderman Schultz, foremost champions of the ordinance, attempted to speak in support of it. They were hissed to silence. An inkwell was hurled at the speaker from somewhere and broke with a crash on Alderman Long's desk. This gave the invaders courage. Alderman Long, Schultz and Michael Kozak were dragged to the front of the chamber. They were arraigned like prisoners. Some one struck Schultz in the face. This precipitated a general attack. Long edged away through the throng and escaped. Schultz was unmercifully pummeled. At this juncture Chief Lawler and the entire police force of Whiting, consisting of fifteen men, charged into the chamber and dispersed the mob.

Battleship for Japan.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

TOKIO, September 21.—It is stated that Japan has ordered a battleship of 18,000 tons of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Glasgow, Scotland. The feature of her construction will be her great width of beam.

ATTACK ON TOLSTOI

Peasants Shoot at Their Benefactor.

AGED MAN PARDONS THEM

Has Devoted Life and Fortune to His Assaults.

FORGIVES BASE INGRATITUDE

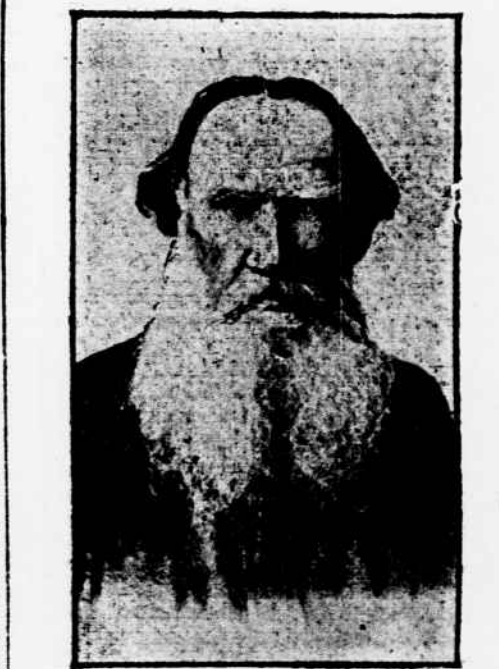
Tenants Approach Residence and Fire at It—Constabulary Make Arrests of Three Suspects.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 21.—The jubilee of Count Tolstoy's literary activity was marred by an attack on his residence at Yasnaya Polyana, near Moscow, made by armed peasants of the neighborhood, according to reports received here today from Moscow.

Several peasants, it is said, advanced to within 100 yards of the count's house and opened fire on it with flint-lock guns and pistols, but were driven off by the gardeners.

Wouldn't Call Police.

Although his family was much excited by the incident, Count Tolstoy refused to summon the police, saying he had no need of defense against the peasants, to whom he



Count Tolstoy.

had devoted a whole life of labor and love. The next night, however, the same party of peasants again approached and fired at the windows, breaking them and shattering mirrors in the rooms.

The attacking party was driven off, but none was captured. Tolstoy then called on the rural constabulary for assistance, and they searched the houses of the peasants in the neighborhood and arrested three men on suspicion of being concerned in the attacks.

Tolstoy, it is reported, remained calm throughout the affair and simply explained that the action of the peasants was due merely to a spirit of mischief.

NEW YORK DEATH MYSTERY.

Man and Woman Killed by Gas in Hotel Room.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
NEW YORK, September 21.—A man and woman were killed by gas this morning in a room in the Eastern Hotel, at Whitehall and South streets. They registered at the hotel last night as D. Clefan and wife of New York.

The police at work on the case have no clue to the identity of the pair, and cannot say whether their death was intentional or accidental.

The pair registered at the Eastern at 9 o'clock last night and were assigned to room 42. According to the bell boy they appeared to have been drinking.

They summoned the bell boy once or twice after retiring to the room and had several drinks. They were heard talking in ordinary tones as late as 12 o'clock. There were no signs of trouble between them.

PROBING TEACHER'S DEATH.

Chicago Woman Arrested in Connection With Murdered Teacher.

CHICAGO, September 21.—The police today arrested Miss Helen McNeer in connection with the murder of Mrs. Lillian White Grant, the teacher whose body was found yesterday after she had been strangled to death. The police are searching for Richard T. Williams, a colored man, who is thought to know something of the manner in which Mrs. Grant met her death. The McNeer woman told the police today that Williams had worked with her in a hotel in the southern part of the city and admitted that she had received a letter from him last night in which he asked her to meet him tonight at his home, 15 Broderick place.

It is believed that the arrest of Williams will be made within a few hours.

MAYOR HEADS POSSE.

Search for Assaults of Women at Phillipsburg, N. J.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., September 21.—A number of women were attacked on the streets of this city last night, and Mayor Fifth today is at the head of a posse looking for the assailants, believed to be Italians. Several reports were received at police headquarters during the evening of assaults to women by men strange in the neighborhood, and later two women were reported to have been attacked, but got away from their assailants.

When, however, the story of the finding of a woman, cut and bleeding on the street was known the officers started out to look for the men, and were followed by Mayor Fifth and a score of others.

The woman found was Mrs. Augusta Kinney. She had been struck from behind and choked into insensibility. She is in a serious condition from nervous shock. All she can remember about the attack is that she was accosted by an Italian, and when she resisted he tried to run away and she was struck.

STANDARD CORNERED

Forced to Confess Compulsion of Dealers.

MORE REVELATIONS HOPED

William G. Rockefeller May Testify at Monday's Session.

TO INCREASE CHICAGO BOND

District Attorney Thinks \$4,000,000 Too Small in Light of New York Disclosures.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, September 21.—When the taking of testimony in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is resumed Monday, there is every reason to believe that William G. Rockefeller will at last take the witness stand. It was planned by Frank B. Kellogg, chief counsel for the government, to have Mr. Rockefeller testify yesterday, but the illness of Attorney Rosenthal influenced John G. Milburn, for the defense, to ask that no new witnesses be examined until Monday. At the beginning of Monday's session Wesley H. Tilford, who has sat in the witness chair for the past two days, may be taken in hand for the defense by Mr. Milburn. There is a great deal in his testimony that both the witness and the Standard Oil attorneys would like to have expressed in somewhat more euphemistic terms and some matters of detail, by way of explanation Mr. Tilford wishes to supply, were omitted.

Search for Old Documents.

By Monday the government accountants, who have been ranging over what is left of the old Standard Oil trust and the liquidating trust's books, besides inspecting the current accounts of the company, should be in the possession of enough facts to make Mr. Kellogg's examination of witnesses of great interest. If they can find all the documents relating to the period of liquidation, the minutes of subsidiary companies and certain contracts, which are believed to exist, and which are said to be clearly in restraint of trade, they will have a prosecution greatly strengthened. Mr. Kellogg and his assistants, C. B. Morrison and T. H. Graves, believe that their case is already much stronger than established.

Nevertheless, the work of the accountants is likely to prove extremely valuable in controverting testimony. They have already indicated in a preliminary report that the profits of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have reached a figure approximating \$1,000,000,000.

Control of Export Trade.

For the first time since the hearing began here in New York a witness yesterday admitted the truth of some of the charges against the company. Through the searching questions of Attorney Kellogg, Wesley H. Tilford, who was on the stand, was forced to admit that the Standard Oil Company controlled the entire oil export business of the United States with the exception of an inconsiderable volume handled by the Gulf Refining Company, and that it fixed the price at which the oil was bought from the independent refiners and sold to the oil brokers. This price was made satisfactory to the independent refiners by the simple expedient of cutting down the amount of crude oil supplied to them through the Standard's pipe lines whenever they became recalcitrant or attempted to sell their export product through other companies than the actual fact.

A great deal of surprise was expressed by everybody except the Standard Oil attorneys yesterday when, from a partial list of the stockholders of the New Jersey corporation of the United States, it was seen that a wide difference existed between the popular estimate of the proportion of stock held by various well-known financiers and the actual facts.

Will Ask for Larger Bond.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
CHICAGO, September 21.—Following the disclosures in New York at the Standard Oil hearing, District Attorney Sims has decided to ask a larger bond than that granted the other day by Judge Grosscup. Mr. Sims believes the financial condition of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was misrepresented to Judge Grosscup and that if the company's obligation should be limited to \$100,000 it might dispose of the bond and the actual facts.

THREE-BOTTLE PARTY.

King of Siam Gives Free Blowout to Homburg Frequenters.

HOMBURG, September 21.—King Chulalongkorn of Siam today invited all Homburg to join him in celebrating his birthday. Champagne and red and white wines were served at the Kurhaus, it being arranged by the chief minister of the visiting king that each person who paid a trifling fee should become temporarily a member of the Kurhaus and be entitled to three bottles of wine, one each of champagne and white and red wine while in the grounds and in the presence of the King of Siam and his suite.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Two Killed and Three Seriously Injured at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 21.—Two men were killed and three probably fatally injured today by an explosion of gas in a mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in this city.

The dead are: Anthony Malia, driver, and Tallie Evans, patcher. The injured: James Conney, driver; Edward McGuire, patcher, and William Stolt, laborer.

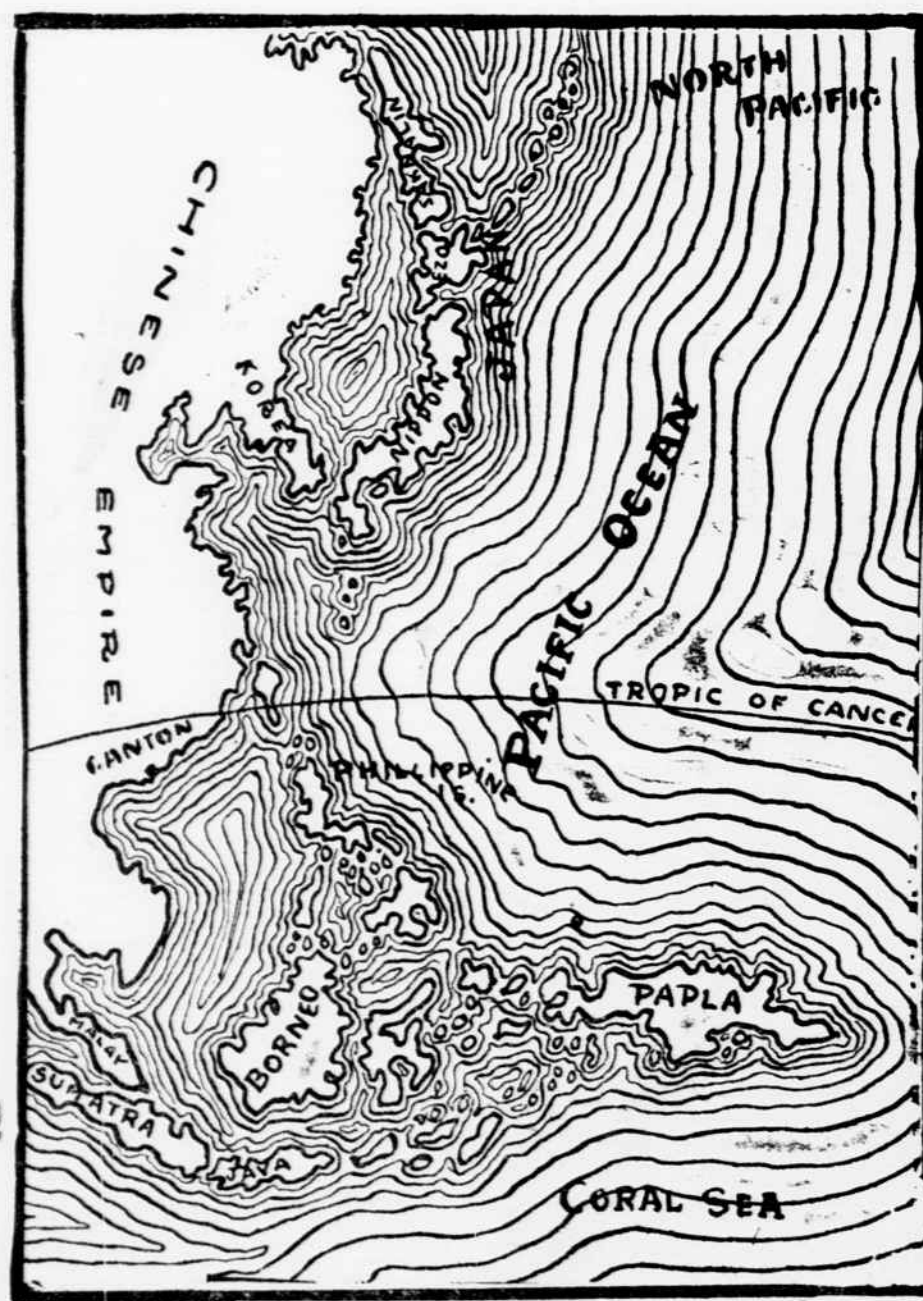
The explosion is said to have been caused by one of the men lighting a body of gas with a naked light.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Over 4,500 Cases So Far—2,320 Have Proven Fatal.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 21.—Up to the present, 4,512 cases of cholera have been reported in the affected districts in Russia. Of this number 2,320 were fatal.

BERLIN, September 21.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg says that the provinces in which cholera is making rapid progress are Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, Astrakhan, Nizhn-Novgorod, Kazan, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Baku, Viatka, Tchernigov, Perm and Vladimir.



ADMIRAL GEO. DEWEY.
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INSURGENTS REPULSED.

2,000 Rebels Put to Flight by Chinese Troops.

HONGKONG, September 21.—The imperial troops have repulsed an attack made on the city of Yo-Chow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang river, province of Hu-nan, by 2,000 rebels. The rebels stormed the city and scaled the walls, but after some sharp fighting were driven off.

The dissatisfaction in the Kai-feng district is spreading and the inhabitants of the Kwang-shi border are joining the movement to obtain redress for the grievances complained of, including the increased taxation and high prices charged for foodstuffs.

MANY LISTEN TO PEACE TALK.

Unusually Large Audience at Today's Meeting at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, September 21.—The sixth plenary sitting of the peace conference today attracted an unusually large audience. Many members of the international sociological and dairy congresses, which are now meeting here, were present.

The peace conference adopted an amendment to the project on the treatment of neutrals in the territory of belligerents, which does away with the contradictions pointed out by Baron Marshall von Bie-